## The National Republican.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1883.

THREE CENTS

## SAILED AWAY WITHOUT HER.

An Irish Lord Who Wooed and Won a Beautitul Heiress of Baltimore.

The Wedding Feast Twice Prepared and Twice Postponed.

A Narrow Escape From a Fall From a Horse Given as the Cause for the Second Delay.

But the Gossips Say Something Else is the Matter.

Special Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Society circles are agitated over the second postponement of the wedding of Miss Rebecca Williams, daughter of Hon. Geo. Hawkins Williams, president of the Maryland senate, and Sir Henry A. Herbort, member of parliament from Ireland, and the owner of the vast estate in the south of Ireland, on which are located the world-famed Lakes of Killarney and the famous Mucknoss abbey. The bride is an heiress worth at least half a million dollars in her own right. Sir Herbert met her at Newport dur-ing the summer. The engagement was made there, and the wedding was first set for a date some two months ago. When the day arrived, it was announced that it had been postponed, though no explanation was made. Recently it was stated that the nuptials would be selemized on Monday next, at St. Paul's Episcopal church, at 6 o'clock p. m., and nearly 1,000 invitations were issued. The event was talked of as the society event of the season, and there is little doubt that it would have present an escasion of more than ordinary interest. an occasion of more than ordinary interest and brilliancy in social circles. The wed-ding trossean had been imported from Paris, and six bridesmaids were to attend. Many elegant wedding presents had been received, though it is understood that the majority of them were forwarded direct to Mucknoss abbey in Iroland, Nothing was known about any postponement until this evening, when Mr. Williams was approached by your correspondent for such particulars as he was willing to make public. In response to inquiries he said: "The wedding has been postponed. While riding a few days ago my daughter's horse was startled by the bark of a dog. The animal was a very spirited one, and he leaped quickly aside. A less experienced or skillful rider would have been thrown, but my daughter remained on the saddle, though in order to do so she was required to make a desperate physical effort, which strained her muscles so that she has since been under the care of a physician. It them were forwarded direct to Mucknoss absince been under the care of a physician. It may be several weeks before she will be able to leave her room. A postponement of the wed-

leave her room. A postponement of the wedding was of course necessary."

It is intimated that the wedding will be solemnized about Christmas time, though nothing absolutely definite is known about this. The marriage settlement had, it is stated, been made, which was to be \$6,000 per annum on the bride by, Mr. Herbert, who was also to relinquish all claims upon the fritune of Miss Williams. The guests in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and elsewhere who had been invited to be present at the nuptials have been notified of the postponement. It is rumored that the engagement is "off," and that the real reason is that Mr. Herbert, who was divorced from his first wife, has not produced evidence of a satisfactory character that the divorce is a legal one. In connection with the gossip as to the postponement of the ceremony, the fact has been recalled that Mr. Williams's son, who married against his father's wish a year or two ago, is not on speaking terms with his father, and charges duced to sign a paper whereby he relin-quished all his right to an estate worth the sum of \$300,000 in consideration of a yearly stipend of about \$2,500. The entire affair is a mysterious one and will be a nine days' wonder in social circles. Sir Henry sailed from New York for Europe on the steamer Britannic to-day.

A Contested Election Case in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The judges of election met again this afternoon and were in session until a late hour, examing the vote by which it was claimed that Bond, the ring candidate for clerk of common pleas, was elected over Allison, fusion candidate. Bond's majority, as at first returned, was 480, but by comparison it has been reduced to 165, and of the 180 precincts two have not been certified to by the judges. The returns now go to Gov. Hamilton, who will, it is believed, refuse to issue the certificate to Bond, on the ground that two pre-cincts have made no returns. In such an cincts have made no returns. In such an event the matter will remain as it is until the legislature meets in January, when that body will pass upon the question of Bond's election. Should a recount of the vote be ordered the friends of Allison are confident that they can prove that he received a majority of the If Allison is seated it will make the second victory for the fusion movement at the late state election in this city.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 9 .- The suit of Hobbs vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, an action to recover damages for injuries re ceived by Solon L. Hobbs on the eleventh of August, 1882, by being run over at Elkridge Lauding, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio railway, by the Washington express train, was continued in court here to-day. The case will be concluded to-morrow. The rail-way company deny that any negligence was shown by the company, and have about forty witnesses to testify that the usual signal was given on this occasion. The case was removed from Baltimore city.

from Baltimore city.
Gov. Hamilton, of Maryland, has received an invitation to be present at a banquet at Delmouico's, New York city, Nov. 26, on the occasion of the commemoration of the evacuation of the city of New York by the British.

Dr. Leavitt, of St. John's college, delivered a lecture last night at McDowell hall for the benefit of the college grounds.

Will Not Adopt the New Time Standard. CHICAGO, Nov. 9 .- The Illinois Central railway management has decided to not adopt the new standard time, soon to go into effect, but it is getting out time schedules based on Chicago time. The reason given for this decision is that its numerous suburban trains must necessarily be run on Chicago time, and to run its other trains upon a different schedule would mix up maters and jucrease the dauger of accidents and collisions between trains running on different schedules. If the city of Chicago should adopt the standard time the road will do

Pennsylvania Official Returns

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9 .- Official returns have been received from every county in the state except Mouroe, Philadelphia, Sullivan, and Wyoning. Niles's (rep.) majority for auditor general is 16,732, and Livsey's (rep.) majority for state treasurer is 19,705. Official returns from the missing counties will not change the figures more than 200 or 300 votes.

Under a Cloud. PROVIDENCE, Nov. 9 .- Deputy Sheriff L. D. Tillinghast, of Keat county, is under a cloud. It is said that while acting as attorney general's officer in preparing the quis

for murder, he was also under the pay of the defendant and in conference with his counsel. A disqualified grand juror, intentionally placed on the grand jury, led to the quashing of one indictment. This iniquity was discovered just in time to prevent the officer from taking up the jurors to try the accused on the second indictment.

A WELCOME TO THE OLD SOLDIER.

Enthusiastic Reception of Gen. Sherman in New York-The Veteran Makes a Pointed Speech.

NEW YORK Nov. 9 .- About 1,000 members of the G. A. R. tendered an informal reception to Gen. Sherman this evening in the rooms of Kolter post, No. 291 Bowery. Among those present were Gen. Hy. A. Barnum, Gen. Graham, Gen. Krzyznowski, Col. Hopper, and Coroner Levy, of Steinway post,

Gen. Barnum presided. On taking the chair he said it had been intended to offer chair he said it had been intended to offer Gen. Sherman a formal reception, but the fact that he was to leave the city so soon prevented them from preparing. Beside, Gen. Sherman, when spoken to on the subject, had said that he would not go to any public hall. He wanted to meet the boys in one of their own rooms, where they were in the habit of meeting, and there be received as one of themselves. Gen. Sherman's entrance a few minutes later was the signal for an outburst of cheering. The vetsignal for an outburst of cheering. The vet-erans waved their hats and cheered until the erans waved their hats and cheered until the sound of their voices drowned the strains of the band which was playing "Hail to the Chief." After a brief address of welcome by Gen. Barnum. Gen. Sherman spoke in reply, talking in a familiar, conversational strain. He said: "I thank you very much, fellow comrades, for the hearty welcome you have given me. I have come here in response to your call, although it is not customary to celebrate one's own funeral. I am always glad to meet the old soldiers, whether there are fifty of them or 50,000. I would rather meet you boys here to-night, face to face, than any of your Vanderbilts or other nabobs. It requires very little effort to recall the days when we were soldiers in fact, and when we quires very little effort to recall the days when we were soldiers in fact, and when we get together, as we are here to-night, it is but natural that we should recall them. When the first idea of approaching war came upon me in 1861, it almost stampeded me. I could not see my way fifty yards ahead. The young men under me were uttering what I thought treasonable speeches. I reproved them for it, but I looked around and found their fathers, the southern planters, were talking in the same manner. Then I realized in all my bones that there was going to be a fight, and I also thought if there was to be any fighting done it was time for me to to be a fight, and I also thought if there was to be any fighting done it was time for me to get on the other side. It became plain that sooner or later we would be obliged to determine whether we were to be freemen or slaves. The southerners had their black slaves, and if they were permitted to dominate we would be white slaves. Now, Anglo-Saxons are not inclined to stand that sort of thing. Neither are the Germans nor the Irish fond of being enslaved. The southern gentlemen wanted to rule us; the minority wanted to override the majority. Yet the north did not realize that there was to be a war until four or five months after war had really begun. They were seizing our forts and until four or five months after war had really begun. They were seizing our forts and arsenals and even our mints, and yet we did not realize what was coming. When I went up to Ohio men were ploughing their fields and attending to their usual avocations, without a notion of the war that was coming on them. When I told them that we were on the eve of war they laughed at me as a fool, and perhaps I was one. It was not until Sunter was fired on that the nation's heart moved. The sound of that gun awoke us from our lethargy. Then the American people acted. You, who were actors in that struggle, may well be proud of the part you played in rescuing your country. Since that time a new generation has sprung up. Boys who were not then Williams's son, who married against his father's wish a year or two ago, is not on speaking terms with his father, and charges that he was induced to visit Europe in the hope of breaking off the match, and that while under undue influences he was induced to sign a paper whereby he relinted to the property of the parties of the was the memory of the parties of the the patriotism of those days, the memory of the hardships endured, and the memory of dear companions whose bodies lie beneath southern battle fields.

"It is well to tell the story of those days over again to each other, and tell it to your children and your children's children at the fireside, that they may know how their country was saved and who saved it. Throughout the northwest, where I traveled last summer, I was everywhere welcomed by soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic. Everywhere they lead the column of civilization. They are the merchants, the lawyers, the judges. I think they have amply paid back to the country in the added civilization they have given it for the \$13 a month they received. At one time I doubted the advisability of forming or keeping up such an organization as the G. A R., but I am now convinced that you did well in organizing such an association."

In conclusion, Gen. Sherman said that he no longer commanded those present, but that they could always command him when they wished todo so, and he would be happy to obe His speech was interrupted by frequent ap-plause, and at its conclusion the room rang with another outburst of cheering. Comrade Thum sang "Marching Through Georgia," the band and all present joining in the chorus. All formality was then set aside, and Gen. Sherman was immediately surrounded veterans, each of whom was eager to grasp his hand. He remained with them for some time, shaking bands and chatting familiarly, and was again warmly cheered as he took

An Old Democratic Story.

HARRISONBURG, VA., Nov. 9.—Counsel for the democratic candidates to-day discovered that at Conrad's store precinct alone fiftyeight votes were cast by persons whose names were not upon the registration books. The irregularities in the names of candidates upon the returns of the judges of elections were dis-cussed before the board of county canvassers. The board decided to make the returns with out change, which will certainly give certifi cates of election to Keezell (dem.), for the senate, and Soule (dem.), for the house, and possibly to Grattan (dem.), for the house.

The River Committee in New Orleans NEW OBLEANS, Nov. 9 .- A Baton Rouge dispatch to the Picayane says: 'The steamer General Barnard, with the special senate rer improvement committee aboard, rived here this afternoon. The umittee and the party of officers accompanying them were received by Gov. Me-Emery, Auditor Junuel, and other state officers and prominent citizens. They leave for New Orleans to-night.

A Building Crumbles on a Crowd of Col-

ored People. RALEIGH, Nov. 9 .- At Lawrinburg, in this state, to-day, while a gathering of colored people was in McLean's hall, the floor gave way, followed by the walls falling down. A wild scene of excitement ensued. After all had been extracted from the ruins, it was found that eight persons were injured, two mortally.

The First Colored Juror.

New Youk, Nov. 9.--In the trial of a case of infraction of the postal law began to-day in the United States district court, James Woodson, a colored man, was drawn on the jury. He is the first of his race who has ever sat on a United States jury in this dis-

An Address to the Marquis.

OTTAWA, ONT., Nov. 9,-Rev. Dr. Rice, Dr. Carlin, and several other ministers representing the Methodist body of Canada, to-day scuted an address of welcome to the Mar-s of Lansdowne, who made a suitable THE TRUTH NOT HALF TOLD.

The Danville Massacre Appearing in Its True Light at Last.

More Than Twice as Many Colored People Killed as Were First Reported.

Inoffensive and Unarmed Negroes Shot Down by an Excited White Mob.

A Sensation in Southampton County Over an Alleged Uprising of Blacks.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The Press toorrow morning will print a statement of the situation in Virginia, and an account of the murders at Danville, in that state, gathered by Mr. Frank A. Burr, the well-known writer upon its staff. The writer says that upon information gathered from leading men bitterly opposed to Gen. Mahone, it is apparent that on Saturday evening, while the negroes were purchasing their marketing for negroes were purchasing their marketing for Sunday, a personal quarrel between a white and colored man was taken advantage of in the inflamed state of the public mind, and the whites, assuming that it was of a political nature, began an indiscriminate firing upon the blacks. The article says that the assailants agree that seven negroes were killed and twenty were wounded, but that testimony is abundant that more than twice that number were that more than twice that number were killed and wounded. The article is in reply to criticisms of the Richmond papers upon the writer's account of the situation in that state upon the eve of the recent election. The following is the most important part of the article:

In relation to the Danville massacre I took

In relation to the Danville massacre I took this course: Almost immediately upon my arrival in Richmond I telegraphed to Maj. W. T. Sutherlin, asking him to give for the Press his opinion of the Danville riot, its political significance, &c. Maj. Sutherlin is a man of large wealth, high position, conservative views, and is a bitter opponent of Gen. Mahone's. I did not receive a reply from him until too late to use that night. But pursuing my inquires among the enemies of the coalitionists, I learned from State Senator Atkinson, who represents the city of Richmond in the Virginia legislature, as well as other leading democrats, that the real facts as to the extent of the slaughter at Danville could not then be obtained. Senator Atkinson had just returned from Danville an hour before, just returned from Danville an hour before, and he kindly gave me all the facts he had been able to gather there. From him, as well as other leaders, I learned that the rich had no political significance. From all the testimony I could gather 'from this class it appeared that the murders were committed in the heat of reasies.

peared that the hurders were committed in the heat of passion.

Saturday evening is a great occasion in Danville. The colored people receive their pay from the tobacco fastories, and the mar-ket place during the afternoon of that day is an interesting feature of that beautiful town. The negroes gather there by the thousand to buy their supplies for Sunday. When the marketiag was at its height a colored man and a white man got into an altercation. Whereupon a crowd of whites rushed in and opened indiscriminate fire upon the defense-less negroes. The assailing party and those in sympathy with them say that seven were killed outright and twenty more were wounded, but the testimony is abundant that this number does not represent one-half the harvest of death that afternoon. Not a white man was hurt by a colored person, and only two were injured, and they by accident in the random firing of their own friends. These facts I state entirely upon the highest authority from the friends of those who committed the assault. The coalitionists claim very much more serious things, but the adan interesting feature of that beautiful town very much more serious things, but the admissions of their opponents are bad enough.

The Press will have an editorial article upon
the subject, indorsing the statements of its

writer, as well as his fairness. THREATENED TROUBLE.

NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 9 .- The white people of Southampton county are apprehensive of an outbreak among the negroes. Telegrams have been received at Portsmouth asking for assistance in the event of trouble, and the mayor has a posse of citizens ready summons in case it should come. Ye Yesterday a druuken negro told the servant of a white family in that county that at 12 o'clock last night 1,000 negroes intended to slay every white person from the cradle up in Southampton county. The white men at Newsomes, Franklin, Boykins, and Branch-ville were well armed, and sent out scouts to learn what was going on. It was noticeable that not a single negro was to be seen at their usual places. This gave color to the report, and the women and children were taken to the woods and a guard placed around them. The telegrams further state that the negroes who work around the railway stations have not been seen since yesterday aftermoon, and the people are preparing day afternoon, and the people are preparing to defend their homes. Thus far no intelli-gence of trouble has been received here, and it is impossible to say whether there is just ground for the existing excitement and fears. Sonthampton county was the scene some years before the war of a bloody slave insurrection, and it is not improbable that the traditions of that time have something to do with the prevailing apprehensions. something to do with the

Saloon Licenses in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 .- A new move was made to-day to test the validity of saloon licenses ssued by the city at \$103 each a few days perfore the state law, making the amount \$500 went into effect. The citizeus' league brought a suit against a firm of grocers and liquor dealers, who were in fact friendly defendants. Every legal device in defense was resorted to except delay, in order to make a strong case. The court decided that a license was a franchise, and gave judgment of ouster against the defendants, prohibiting them from selling liquor under a city license. An appeal was taken, and within four hours after the suit was begun the record was on its way to the supreme court, where the case will be accounted. the case will be argued at the next term a decision can be secured before the first of April next it will involve payment by saloon keepers to the city of over \$1,000,000

A Sensation in Baltimore

Special Dispatch. BALTIMORE, Nov. 9 .- Something of a sensation has been caused in business circles by the announcement that Thomas J. Shryock, president and member of the Baltimore lumber exchange, was on Monday last suspended as a member of that body for altering and raising tallies, the suspension to hold good until he can prove his innocence of the charges. The vote stood fifteen for suspen-sion and five against suspension.

Maryland's New Chief Justice,

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Nov. 9.-Gov. Hamilton has commissioned Hon. Richard Henry Alvery, of this city, chief justice of the court of appeals of Maryland, vice Hou. James L. Bartol, resigned. Judge Alvery received his commission to-day. The appointment meets with universal approbation.

The Fillmore Will Case, BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9 .- In the Fillmore will case to-day, Drs. Hopkins and Rochester both testified that in their opinsons Mrs. both testified that in their opinsons Mrs.

Fillmore was perfectly sanc. E. Carlton to be dangerous, but not necessarily fill the fill the

ness with Mrs. Fillmore up to the time of the beginning of her fatal illness. They were unanimous in testifying they thought she

THE HAYTIEN BUDGET. A Government Loan-Fight With Insurgents-Cuban Slaves-The Steamer Alps

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—The mail steamer, which arrived here to-day, brought the following news :

St. Thomas, Nov. 5.—President Solomon, of Hayti, has issued a decree, declaring the steamer La Patrie, formerly called Eider, a piratical craft.

The Haytien national assembly has voted

to contract a loan of \$1,000,000 with the Na-tional Bank of Hayti, to be issued in notes with forced circulation for three years and redeemable by an increase of duties, as voter on Aug. 28.

Reports have been received here of a severe

encounter on Oct. 22 between the Haytien gov-ernment troops and the revolutionary forces near Fort Gary in the district of Cotes de

The revolutionary general, Cleavil, claimed

Jamaica papers say that the British war steamer Dido has effected a settlement of the steamer Alps affair. Hayti will salute the British flag and pay the Atlas Steamship company \$500 by way of reparation. At last accounts the steamer Ethel was still

at Port au Prince flying the American flag.
The Dutch war steamer Alkmaar has arrived at Port au Prince. It is reported that twelve Cuban slaves re-cently landed on the coast of Jamaica, and safely arrived at Kingston.

Advices from Demerara report that fine weather was prevailing, and that the grinding of the sugar crop had been commenced. There had been large transactions in refining kinds suitable for the United States. The prices were \$4.70 to \$4.80.

Barbadoes and Antique have been enjoying

Barbadoes and Antiqua have been enjoying favorable weather, but Trinidad has been suffering from droughts.

EXPOSING FRAUD.

How Cable Dispatches of Thirty Words are Padded Out to Two Columns For American Readers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 .- A sensation has been roduced in newspaper circles here to-day by the New York Herald's expose of bogus dispatches brought out in the suit for libel now on trial in London, in which the manager of the Central News company, of that city, declared that telegrams received there were padded out in the London office of the company. Mr. F. X. Schoonmaker, the agent here for the Central News company, of London, was interviewed in regard to the matter. He was asked whether Mr. Saunders's statements in court yesterday in London in reference to the bogus dispatches were true, and his attention was called to this remarkable statement: "The manager of the Central News described this as a 'fair expansion." "We send," said the manager, "points of intelligence in thirty words of which the American papers make two columns." Mr. Schoonmaker was asked, "Do you, as the Central News agent here, send to the American newspapers the skeleton cable dispatches as received and do they out of thirty words make two columns?" clared that telegrams received there were

two columns?"

Mr. Schoonmaker tried to evade the questiou, and said he "didn't know what American newspapers made of the dispatches they received." He was then asked point blank, "Is it not true that you are the party in this connection, who pads out the dispatches when received here to the two columns to which Mr. Saunders refers, and afterward telegraph it to the papers throughout the country?" wo columns?"

Mr. Schoonmaker became much confused, and declared that the cables he received were not padded to the extent testified to by Mr Saunders, but were filled out to some ex-

BURIED UNDER THE RUINS.

Several Persons Killed at Buffalo by Falling House.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9 .- A large four story frame building owned by Jacob Dold. and in the course of construction as a cooper shop and packing house, was blown down by a gale of wind that prevailed here about 3 o'clock this afternoon. There were twelve men working on the building at the time, and all were buried by the ruins. When assistance arrived and they were taken from the debris, the following were found to have been killed: William Eckert, aged 45, carpenter; John Otto, aged 35, laborer, and Joseph Grodel, aged 30, carpenter. Charles Fintner, carpenter, had his jaw broken and received internal injuries which will probably prove fatal. Seven other work men were seriously injured.

The Gallows in View. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9 .- On June 17, 1881, Robert Martin shot and killed his wife and baby in Newark. He was tried for murder the following October, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. Gov. Ludlow respited him, and his counsel obtained a writ of error from Chancellor Runyon, and carried his case to the supreme court, which to-day delivered an opinion denying Martin a new trial. His counsel will now endeavor to carry the case to the court of errors.

A Ship on Fire.

KEY WEST, FLA., Nov. 9 .- The fire in the cotton on board the steamer Spearman is still working its way forward. The firemen are naking strenuous efforts to save part of the cargo. Twenty bales, charred to a ciuder, cargo. were thrown overboard to-day.

Death of a Veteran. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 9 .- Dr. John Me-Neil, an old and respected citizen, died this

evening. During the late war he was sur geon of the 21st New Jersey volunteers, Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 9.-Gov. Pattison this evening issued a proclamation recommending Thursday, Nov. 29, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

The Charges Against Pension Attorneys. With a view to clearing up the misunderstanding that appeared to have arisen, touching the attitude of the interior department waterd the pension attorneys charged with irregular practices, the secretary of the interior will to-day address to the attorney general a reply to the communication of Thursday regarding the application of the district attorney for a detail of special examiners from the pension office to assist in the investigation of charges made against the attorneys.

A Little Girl Accidentally Shot by Her Brother.

Yesterday afternoon James Glascoe, a young

white man about 17 years of age, ployed at the United States signal bureau as riding messenger, while cleaning his revolver in his mother's house, No. 907 O street northwest, shot his sister, aged 11 years, in the right breast. The child, who of a loving disposition, sprang into lap and put her arms about neck and while he was attempting to take the revolver from between them, the weapon was discharged, and the bullet entered the right breast, penetrating to the shoulder blade, causing a very painful and dangerous wound. Doctors Pren-tiss, Pearson, and Ford were summoned, and on examination bronzen.

OUR DEFENSELESS COAST.

The American Ports at the Mercy of Any Foreign Foe.

The chief of engineers in his annual report presents a highly interesting synopsis of the investigations and conclusions of the board of engineers at New York in the matter of coast defenses. The condition of our coast ports is defenses. The condition of our coast ports is simply alarming, the entire length of shore on both the Atlantic and Pacific being absolutely defenseless. The board say the necessity for the use of armor is conclusive, and it has plans for two double turreted iron forts, one for each shore of the narrows at the south entrance to New York harbor; and has also suggested the application of the turret system to Boston and other harbors of leading commercial interests. These turrets would form a necessary adjunct to the barbotte system, and no ship yet built or designed could remain under their close fire long enough to do them damage. Satisfacfire long enough to do them damage. Satisfac-tory progress has been made in the plans for electrical operating rooms and cable galleries for the most important seacoast works, and in the modification of designs for barbette batteries made necessary by the more powerful armament of ships of war, and the greatly increased penetration of projectiles. The report says: "It is well known that our east port says: "It is well known that our case with its important ports is virtually defense-less against a modern naval attack, and proper anxiety for the care of the national honer and interests, which such a state of things should suggest, may such a state of things should suggest, may perhaps be quieted by the impressions that upon the approach of heatilities our vast resources would enable us to improvise some sort of adequate defense. There are in this country no rifles mounted of a size sufficient to combat heavily-armored ships, nor has any type for such guns yet been adopted. our establishments, for want of proper en-couragement, are not now prepared to do the work with the promptitude necessary for any

useful effect."

It speaks of the impossibility of manufacturing this class of guns in a shorter period than from fourteen to sixteen months (the time occupied in the manufacturing of such guns in Italy and England), and of the further time that would be necessary to mount them when manufactured. It adds: "Without heavy rifles in sufficient numbers the lines of torpedees planted for the protection in the protection of the protection." useful effect.' the lines of torpedoes planted for the protec-tion of our harbors could not be defended against an attempt of the enemy to remove

or countermine them."
To make torpede defense successful, it is absolutely necessary to have a suitable supply of material on hand, the needful casemates, of material on hand, the needful casemates, cable galleries, &c., in the forts for operating the mines when planted, and a sufficient force of engineer soldiers, so well instructed in their duties that they could place the torpedoes in position before an enemy's fleet could arrive in front of the sea ports.

It recommends an appropriation of \$200.700 for the construction of casemates and galleries, and an increase of the engineer battalion to 752 men from the present force of 200.

THE RAGAN LECTURES.

A Tour Through Venice, Milan, and the Italian Lakes.

The third lecture of the course of the Ragan illuminated tours was given at the Congregational church last evening. The subject Venice, Milan, and the Italian Lakes," one rich in historical incident, and replete

one rich in historical incident, and replete with scenery artistic and picturesque.

From the Breuner Pass Mr. Ragan conducted his audience to the quaint old town of Verona, and led them along the streets where fiery Tybalt and gallant Mercutio had swaggered along with the tip of their long rapiers clinking over the cobble stones worn by the hurrying steps of Montague and Capulet. Thence to Milan, with its grand cathedral, to Turin, with its fortress-crowned hill, and across to the mountain-locked waters of Come and Maggiore, and finally to Venice, where, leaving the train, a nearer to Venice, where, leaving the train, a nearer acquaintanceship was made with the quaint and crumbling beauties of the Queen of the Adriatic in a gondola ride along the grand canal. Here the lecture was a feast to eye and ear. The cathedral of St. Mark eye and ear. The cathedral of St. Mark the Palace of the Doges and the Rialto were thrown on the canvas with that faithful ex-actness that brought out crumbling facades and splendid decay, and made the beholder imagine he could see the sluggish current of the crawl along to the lagoon, the water lapping the rotten piles where the Bridge of Sighs sprang from palace to prison wall. The lec-ture throughout was an intellectual treat, and at its close Mr. Ragan was warmly congratulated by many who had visited the scenes de-

The next lecture will be delivered on the twenty-third instant. The subject will be "Paris the Magnificent," and in compliance with a request from the superintendent of public schools will be specially dedicated to the children, though those of larger growth will be both instructed and amused.

ARCHITECT BELL.

He Proposes to First Thoroughly Maste

the Details of His Office and Then M. E. Bell, the newly appointed supervis ing architect of the treasury department, arrived in the city yesterday morning and spent the day in looking over the work of that bureau, in company with his prede-cessor, Mr. Hill. He was introduced to the cessor, Mr. Hill. He was introduced to the subordinates of his office, and this morning will formally assume his new duties. In conversation with a representative of THE REPUBLICAN Mr. Bell said last evening that he was very favorably impressed with Washington, particularly with its delightful climate and handsome buildings. He has nothing to say in regard to what he proposes to do as to any reorganization of the office, merely stating that his first care would be to master its details, and then to perform the duties to the best of his ability. At first one is struck with the decidedly At first one is struck with the decidedly youthful appearance of the new supervising architect, but upon a closer look it is seen that he has a remarkably intellectual cast of features, and is evidently a deep thinker and a hard worker. At present he is quartered at the Riggs house, but upon the arrival of his wife and family will become a householder.

Maryland Election Returns.

Special Letter.
FREDERICK, MD., Nov. 8.—The official result in this county as returned by the judges at 4:30 this afternoon is as follows: State senator, Noah Bowles (dem.); sheriff, George W. Grove (rep.); house of delegates, C. F. Markell, H. C. Keefer, A. A. Annan, J. M. Morrison, and J. J. Henshaw (reps.); judge of the orphans' court, John H. Keller and John T. Lowe (reps.) and Robert Stokes (dem.); county commissioners, George W. Padgett, John W. Ramsberg, and George W. Etzler (reps.) and J. U. Lawson and W. H. Lakin (dems.); state's attorney, Frank C. Norwood (rep.); surveyor, Jeremiah Fox (rep.) Hol-(rep.); surveyor, Jeremiah Fox (rep.) Hol-ton's majority in the county is 203. He ran something ahead of the rest of the state ticket. The average majority on the delegate ticket is 196, though the majority for surveyor, 306, about represents the republican margin in this county this fall. The republicans know the amount of money and effort that was required to make the inroads upon their strength and are not at all demoralized. and are not at all demoralized.

Bosron, Nov. 9,-At Mystic park to-day the closing heat in the sweepstakes race of yesterday was wen by Vision in 2:262.

The Weather To-Day. Local rains and parity cloudy weather, light varia-de winds, rising, followed by fulling barometer tationary or stight full in temperature. Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 55.4°; 11 a. m., 58.2°; 3 p. m., 61.5°; 7 p. m., 61.6°; 11 p. m., 61.5°; maximum, 64.2°; minimum, 54.7°, THE VIEWS OF VISITORS.

Ex-Senator Simon Cameron Calls at the Capital on His Way South.

Jacob Thompson's Letter Explains Some Things He Never Understood.

Chatting With Friends on the Result of the November Elections -- Mahone's Dafeat Won't Kill Him.

The Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee's Opinions.

EX-SENATOR CAMERON.

Hon. Simou Cameron is stopping at the Arlington for a few days. When a REPUBLI-CAN reporter called upon him last evening he found him conversing with his friend, Mr. J. S. Wilson, of Harrisburg. Senator Cameron does not look quite as strong as he did when last in Washington, which is nearly two years ago, but his voice shows no sign of weakness, and what he says indicates no lack of vigor in his thought. With his long white hair and strong features, seamed with lines gathered during the many years that he was helping to make the history of the nation, the senator has long been a venerable man among the young ones who are heard of in the poli-

the young ones who are heard of in the poli-tics of these days.

When the reporter informed him that he had been sent to hear him talk, the senator replied that he was out of political life, and had nothing to say about it more than that he was not feeling well enough to talk much. In answer to an inquiry about his health, he replied that he had not yet entirely recovered from the effects of a bad fall which he had last summer. last summer.

"I have just come over here for a day or two," said he, "to see a friend of mine, and shall leave to-morrow. Next month I expect to go south for the winter, and may, possibly, go to California before I get home again."

In the little talk which followed mention

was made by Mr. Wilson of the Thompson letter published in The Republican yesterday morning. "The papers everywhere ought to publish that letter, and it ought to be published again and again," said the senator. "It is a terrible letter, and shows what murderous plans those monde bud." derous plans those people had."
"You must have a vived recollection of the times of which it speaks?"

times of which it speaks?"

"Yes, and it explains some things that I never understood. Some of our people believed that the schemes it speaks of were favored by the confederates, but I never believed it until I saw that letter. I knew Jacob Thompson very well, and always thought very well of him. I could not have believed that he was guilty of such blood-thirstiness."

thirstiness."

"I knew him very well after the war," said Mr. Wilson. "I was vice consul general at Montreal while Thompson was there, and the first time he crossed the line I was with him. He was afraid then that Grant would be after him, and he wrote a letter to Gen. Camerou before he came across.'

"He was a smart man," said the senator.
"Yes; he was wise," said Mr. Wilson.
When the war closed there was \$175,000 de-"When the war closed there was \$175,000 deposited in a Montreal bank, which belonged to the confederacy, but was in his name. Our government, of course, was after below the making it appear that it was swallowed up in the failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., the London bankers of the confederacy, who went under about that time. It was not lest though. Thempson got it, and divided it with Jeff Davis. I was living at the same hold in Montreal with Jeff Davis, and he was supported on that very money. Thompson was a wise old man. He married a big fortane."

The conversation turned upon the late elec-tions, and the senator said: "I am sorry that Mahone was beaten, but this defeat doesn't kill him. You can't kill a man like that. He is a wonderfully strong man, and more than that, he is right, and the right generally wins. He was really trying to pay the state debt honorably, and those Virginia democrats didn't intend to pay it at all. That Danville outrage will recoil on them yet. Undoubtedly it had the effect they intended it should have it this election, but it will work in norther feshion is the first the second of the state of the second of the work in another fashion in the future.'

"But it closes up the south for the present."
"So much the worse for the south, but the south has not sense enough to see it. A solid south always makes a solid north. "Your own state appears to have experi-enced quite a political revolution?"

"Well, Pennsylvania is a republican state, and this time the republicans were united. The reformers had tried the democratic party

and found they didn't get what they wanted, so they came back."
"Yet," said Mr. Wilson, "there seemed to be a sort of apathy among the republicaus un-til just before the election. I did not think we should carry the state, but the general always said we should.

Perhaps he is of a more hopeful tempera-'I rather think he knew more about it than

JAMES D. WARREN.

James, D. Warren, of Buffalo, chairman of the republican state central committee of New York, is at the Arlington. A reporter of THE REPUBLICAN asked him last evening how much of a change his figures showed in the political situation in New York last year. "Taking the highest democratic majority this year," said he, "there is about 173,000 votes difference. We have also made a majority of eight in the assembly and six in the senate. The democrats had about forty ma-jority in the legislature, last year, I think."
"How do you account for the enrthquake?" "The republicans have got tired of fooling,

and have concluded to vote the republican "How about next year?" "No trouble at all to carry the state next car. We had a very light vote this time. We've got a reserve vote of, at least 25 per cent of republicans in our state which don't vote but once in four years. It will be all

right next year. "Is the republican family peaceful and har-

menious now?"
"Perfectly. The best proof I can give you of that fact is to tell you about a speech made in our county the Saturday night before elecin our county the Saturday night before election. E. C. Sprague, an ex-state senator, and
an influential man, a civil service reformer,
and one of the so, called half breeds, who last
year worked like a beaver for Cleveland, and
I think made speeches for him, made a speech
last Saturday night in which he spoke in the
highest terms of President Arthur's administration, of his treatment of the civil
service reform question, and of his conduct
of affairs generally. The administration
has made hosts of friends and no enemies
with us. Our county gave Cleveland 7,000 with us. Our county gave Cleveland 7,000 majority last year and this year gave Carr 4,500 majority with a light republican vote. That shows how New York is. 'The change was just as great in many other places.' The change

visit to Washington?"
"Not a bit. I just came here for a little rest and to get away from that state commit-

Is there any political significance in your

Weighting Letters.

An actual weighing of letters received at the New York and Philadelphia postoffices show that 942 per cent. of them weigh less than one-half ounce. The weighing was had at the request of the postmaster general, who is believed to be considering the advisability of recommending to congress an increase of the weight allowance for single rate letters from one-half ounce to one ounce.